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- POTENTILLA**, L.—*P. Norvegica*, L.; common; N. Y.—*P. Canadensis*, L.; very common; N. Y.; Var. *simplex*, Torr. & Gray; common; N. Y.—*P. argentea*, L.; common; N. Y.—*P. recta*, Willd.; Glen Cove, Coles; Palisades, Wilbur; an escape.—*P. Anserina*, L.; Glen Cove, Coles; salt marshes of Long Island, *State Flora*; shores of Newark Bay, *W. H. L.*—*P. fruticosa*, L.; in meadows, Wehawken, *Torr. Cat.*; Morris Co., N. J., *Austin*.—*P. tridentata*, Ait.; northern New Jersey, *Austin*.—*P. palustris*, Scop.; New Jersey, *Torr. Cat.*
- FRAGARIA**, Tourn.—*F. Virginiana*, Ehrhart. *Austin*, *Le Roy*, *T. F. Allen*; Glen Cove, Coles; rare in the neighborhood of New York, and on Long Island, *State Flora*.—*F. vesca*, L.; very common; N. Y.
- RUBUS**, Tourn.—*R. odoratus*, L.; not uncommon; N. Y.—*R. triflorus*, Richardson; not uncommon; N. Y., *Torr. Cat.*—*R. strigosus*, Michx.; not uncommon—*R. occidentalis*, Michx.; common; N. Y. *R. villosus*, Ait.; very common; N. Y.; Var. *humifusus*; common.—*R. Canadensis*, L.; common; N. Y.—*R. hispidus*, L.; common.—*R. cuneifolius*, Pursh; Long Island? *State Flora*; South Amboy; Tottenville, Staten Island, *W. H. L.*; East New York, *J. W. Congdon*.
- ROSA**, Tourn.—*R. Carolina*, L.; very common; N. Y.—*R. lucida*, Ehrhart; common.—*R. rubiginosa*, L.; not uncommon by road sides; N. Y., *O. W. M.*—*R. micrantha*, Smith; Hoboken, *Austin*; Sands Point, L. I., *W. H. L.*
- CRATÆGUS**, L.—*C. coccinea*, L.; not uncommon; N. Y.—*C. tomentosa*, L.; Harlem River, N. Y., *W. H. L.*; Var. *pyrifolia*, on rocks, in woods, *Torr. Cat.*—*C. Crus-galli*, L.; in woods, N. Y., *Torr. Cat.*; *O. W. M.*; and elsewhere not uncommon, *T. F. A.*, *W. H. L.*, though perhaps from cultivation.—*C. parifolia*, Ait.; New Jersey; Tottenville, Staten Island, *W. H. L.*—*C. oxycantha*, L.; is frequently spontaneous about old grounds, N. Y. and elsewhere.—*C. cordata*, Ait.; in *Torr. Cat.* is said to grow "in woods and on the banks of rivulets among rocks, New York and New Jersey," but it is not mentioned in the *State Flora*, and we only know of it in old hedges.
- PYRUS**, L.—*P. coronaria*, L.; in woods, New Jersey, *Torr. Cat.*, but probably an error.—*P. arbutifolia*, L.; Var. *erythrocarpa*; Var. *melanocarpa*; both common; N. Y.
- AMELANCHIER**, Medic.—*A. Canadensis*, Torr. & Gray; common.—Var. *Botryapium*; common; Var. *oblongifolia*; N. Y., *O. W. M.*; *Denslow*; *Allen*.

57. *Lysimachia Fraseri*, Duby; (*L. lanceolata*, Pursh, non Nutt.)—Among the interesting plants which I collected on Lookout Mt. (Tenn. & Geo., June 18—20, 1870,) was a showy *Lysimachia*, which both Dr. Torrey and Prof. Gray refer to the above species; but which differs so widely from the descriptions hitherto recorded, that I venture to offer the following. This showy plant grows abundantly, in company and flowering at the same time with *Oenothera glauca*, Michx., on and around the point of the mountain; it is rank and stout, has a beautiful pyramid of flowers, reddish stem, and an exquisitely delicate red border to the leaves, bracts, and

sepals. The stem is erect, two to four feet high, smooth below, becoming glandular above. *Leaves*, 2 to 5 inches long; mostly 4 whorled, but often alternate, opposite, or 3 whorled; ovate lanceolate, sessile, tapering to the base, long acuminate, smooth, light green above, pale or glaucous beneath, irregularly dotted with minute elevated red spots; margin entire, delicately red lined, sparingly glandular under a lens; one ribbed, feather veined; midrib white, prominent beneath; lower and upper leaves becoming smaller. The upper whorl of leaves mostly bear the lowest whorl of the panicle in their axils. *Panicle* 3 to 8 inches long, terminal, pyramidal, compound. *Peduncles* mostly irregularly 4-whorled, glandular, bracted. *Pedicels*, often twice the length of the petals, either whorled at the extremity of the peduncle or scattered, bracted. *Bracts* persistent, red edged and tipped. *Sepals* narrowly lanceolate, sharp pointed, red margined, and glandular, (not fringed,) $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the petals. *Corolla* $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. *Petals* broadly ovate, *abruptly acute*, sparingly glandular under a lens, not red dotted nor margined. *Filaments* monadelphous, slightly unequal.

The plant deserved a name expressing the delicate red margin to the leaves, bracts, and sepals, which the sunlight renders quite effective in the living plant. I found no traces of it along the mountain farther south, nor at Stone Mt., Georgia. T. F. ALLEN.

58. *Migrations*.—Coming on the N. Y. Central R. R. a day or two since, I saw a number of plants of *Echinacea purpurea*, Moench, in full flower, at different places in the Mohawk valley east of St. Johnsville; perhaps thirty plants in all, scattered for perhaps four or five miles along. This is the first time I have seen the plant eastward. Its western companion, *Rudbeckia hirta*, L., I think first made its appearance in the eastern part of this state in 1860–1862. On the prairies they grow commonly every where.

Perhaps some western botanist can inform us how far west *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Lam., has travelled. In 1868, I had applications for specimens from Ann Arbor, Mich.; but in 1869, I saw it growing freely about the R. R. station at that place, though it seemed not yet to have crossed the state of Michigan. In Illinois and Iowa, I saw none; though *Maruta* and other wayside weeds were abundant.

ISAAC H. HALL, 36 Pine St., N. Y.

59. *Lespedeza Stuevei*, Nutt.—Mr. Chas. H. Peck, of Albany, writes that he found this plant in 1868, between East New York and Canarsie, in the brush near the first crossing on the dummy road, some thirty to fifty rods from the track, on the east side. Mr. Hall calls our attention to his having found a specimen of this plant, in shady woods east of Tarrytown, as reported in Paine's Catalogue; which likewise contains the *Amorpha* elsewhere noticed.

62. *Material for the Catalogue*.—*Lupinus perennis*, L., is found at New Rochelle, and also between White Plains and Tarrytown. It grows abundantly in Western Connecticut.—*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd., is found with the above on sandy points, all the way from New Rochelle to New Haven. It is abundant on the Schenectady